

New York Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1914.

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation. Office, 10 Nassau St., New York. J. V. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer. Address Tribune Building, No. 104 Nassau St., New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York: Daily and Sunday, 1 mo., \$1.75; Daily only, 6 mos., \$5.00; Daily and Sunday, 6 mos., \$4.25; Daily only, 1 year, \$7.50; Daily and Sunday, 1 year, \$6.00; Sunday only, 1 year, \$2.50; Daily only, 1 month, 50 cents.

FOREIGN RATES—Daily and Sunday, 1 mo., \$3.50; Daily only, 6 mos., \$10.00; Daily and Sunday, 6 mos., \$7.00; Daily only, 1 year, \$12.00; Daily and Sunday, 1 year, \$9.00; Sunday only, 1 year, \$3.50; Daily only, 1 month, 75 cents.

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Matter.

Russia's Clearing Operations in the Eastern War Theatre.

Operations in the eastern theatre of war have been more varied and more spectacular in results than those in the western theatre since the Germans pushed their way into Northeastern France. In the west there has been constant hard fighting, but no very pronounced success for either side at any point. In the east two important victories have been admitted, the first won by the Germans, near Allenstein, East Prussia, and the second, won by the Russians near Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

Each of these actions will have a considerable effect on the eastern campaign. The check near Allenstein will end for a time the Russian advance toward the German fortresses on the line of the Vistula River, from Dantzig south to Thorn. The Russian army which was defeated evidently came from Northern Poland and was operating in conjunction with the army which entered East Prussia from Kovno, marched west to Instenburg and then turned to the northwest to invest Königsberg. At St. Petersburg—now Petrograd—it is asserted that the Russians still hold Allenstein. But even if they do they will probably not be able to advance to the Vistula in force for some weeks to come.

The invasion of East Prussia was a clearing operation. The Russians could hardly have intended to make their main attack on Berlin along that line, since it was possible for them to avoid the strong German defences on the Vistula by entering the province of Posen from Western Poland, thus putting themselves in the rear of Dantzig, Dirlebach, Graudenz and Thorn. But it was necessary to clear Eastern Prussia up to the Vistula in order to protect from that side a movement west through Poland.

Poland projects like a blunt wedge into German and Austrian territory. It is surrounded on the north and west by the German provinces of East and West Prussia, Posen and Silesia, and on the south by the Austrian province of Galicia. It is open to attack on three sides, and Russian strategy required a preliminary clearing movement on the south in Galicia, as well as on the north in East Prussia.

Russian armies based on Kiev and Brest-Litovsk have invaded Galicia from the northeast and from the southeast, with Lemberg, the capital of the province, as their objective. These armies seem to be sweeping everything before them, since even Austrian sources admit that Lemberg has been evacuated and that the Austrian right army is in full retreat toward the Carpathian Mountains.

The success of the Russians on their extreme left must have a damaging effect on the Austrian campaign a little further west. Ten days ago, the Austrians, advancing from Cracow, invaded Poland. Crossing east of the Vistula, they drove the Russians north toward Lublin. Since then the Russians, strongly reinforced, have been carrying on a week's engagement south of Lublin. They claim to be driving the Austrians back toward the border. But the occupation of Lemberg and Jaroslaw by the Russian southern armies brings a big force almost on the line of the second Austrian army's retreat toward Cracow. Unless the Austrians extricate themselves rapidly, they will be caught in a vise and their disorderly retirement will uncover Cracow and all the western half of Galicia.

If both the Austrian armies are thrown back into the Carpathian Mountains, which separate Galicia from Hungary, they can be held there by Russian reserve troops, coming up, while the first line troops push on west into Prussian Silesia and Posen. The Berlin General Staff is probably more concerned about such a movement than it is about any threat of an invasion through East and West Prussia across the Vistula. Once the Russians get into Posen there is nothing to stop them in the way of fortifications until the line of the Oder River is reached, and the Oder at Frankfurt is only fifty miles from Berlin.

In order to check the development of the Russian offensive in Galicia the Germans have sent a force from Breslau into Western Poland and now claim to have occupied Lodz, a city reached by their cavalry soon after the beginning of the war. That movement was meant to menace the Russian operations in the neighborhood of Lublin. But if the Russians have won there and the Austrians retreat to Cracow, the German offensive at Lodz will probably not long be vigorously maintained. The Germans have hardly more men in the East than are needed for a purely defensive campaign. They would play Russia's game by attempting to invade Poland and by risking the losses involved in trying to crush the greatly superior forces of the enemy.

The Russians have met with reverses as well as successes. But the progress made by them in the first month of the war has far exceeded all

anticipations. To have cleared East Prussia up to the line of Allenstein, invested Königsberg, taken Lemberg, cleared Eastern Galicia and to be on the point of closing in on the Austrian army of Western Galicia is a record almost as creditable as Germany's sweeping the French and British out of Belgium and back fifty or sixty miles into Northeastern France.

Overcoming the High Food Prices.

The new markets established by Borough President Marks as a preventive of war scare prices appear to have been eminently successful. Dealers sell out their stuff early. Consumers who come to watch find the prices so tempting that they make purchases. Prices are low enough so that stores in the neighborhood have found it wise to reduce theirs, which is the significant and hopeful feature of the experiment.

Owing to the cart-to-consumer method of doing business the range of foodstuffs sold at these markets is necessarily limited. Yet arrangements are under consideration whereby milk, eggs, butter and meats may be put on sale, at one or two of them at least. If that can be done the advancing prices will be attacked strongly along the entire line, and support of the attack by the public will result inevitably in victory.

No Barnes Dummy for State Chairman.

In answer to the call that an upstate man must be the next state chairman—which seems to have come chiefly from Brooklyn and some of Mr. Whitman's supporters here—the candidacy of Mr. Merton E. Lewis, of Rochester, has appeared. Mr. Lewis is an estimable Republican whose record in the Senate was good. That was several years ago. Of his later political activities it is necessary only to recall that Mr. Barnes brought him to state headquarters to be chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Lewis as state chairman would be by no means kill the Barnes issue.

Election of a Barnes dummy would only aid the campaign of the Democrats and the Progressives. If the Republicans expect to win the election, whoever may be their candidate for Governor, they must win the first battle on primary day by electing a progressive state committee which will choose a progressive state chairman.

Help for Stricken Belgium.

Of all the dark scenes in Europe's tragedy those in Belgium must come to Americans as most piteous and most appealing. There was no suggestion of fault upon her part. German diplomacy has not pretended to defend the gross violation of Belgian neutrality. The Belgians fought for their homes and their honor. And because they fought well they are being punished; they are being visited with a destructive hate that knows no modern parallel.

Before such facts it is surely a poor occasion, as Mr. Davis suggests in his dispatch, for the preservation of a psychological neutrality. It is idle and wrong to talk of restraining sympathies and resentment. A crime has been committed against a small and defenceless nation, and every American will feel a righteous indignation against the criminal.

As for what we can do, the sacked and pillaged fields of Belgium call for succor, and Americans should be proud to help. Gifts specifically designated for the aid of the Belgians will be so applied by the Red Cross. Gifts may also be forwarded through the Belgian Bureau, at 10 Bridge st., in this city. The need is great, and a cause was surely never more just.

The Direct Primary's Operation.

"The Brooklyn Standard Union" paints a dreadful picture of the struggles of Brooklynites with the primary nominating petitions, representing these estimable citizens as pursued by political agents with sheafs of papers which are signed without any particular knowledge of what they are. "A nomination system that nobody can comprehend except the professional experts is a queer step forward toward election reform," it avers.

This is a libel on the intelligence and political education of Brooklynites which they will doubtless properly resent. It happens also to be misrepresentation of the direct primary, which, though the law is by no means perfect, is yet much better than this portrayal of it. Because "The Standard Union" cannot comprehend it there is no reason for assuming that the rest of humanity cannot.

This Pessimistic Period.

It's a poor season for optimism. Having crawled so high (as we thought), it is gloomy and disappointing to see how swiftly humans can slip back across the years. We have lost some faith, and we suspect that it will be a long while before many of us again feel puffed up with pride over the human race.

So we cannot become thrilled over the call of the Life Extension Institute to battle. It is an excellent call. The battle it proposes is to save human life, not destroy it. Our annual loss from preventable diseases, it seems, is equal to a battle of Waterloo every sixteen days—or a battle of Gettysburg every three days. These battles and their losses are playtime affairs, mere skirmishes, by the side of the shambles in France to-day. Still, the idea is impressive, the call is inspiring.

Could we accomplish anything? Well, human nature has its good moments, we concede. It will not always be as discouraging as it is to-day. We believe it was George Meredith who wrote a sonnet on the zigzag way of progress—in the manner of a ship tacking, or a spiral winding upward, or a worm wriggling, whichever you prefer. Some day we may start wriggling uphill again. Who knows?

No Gambling at Belmont Park.

Charges that the betting ring flourished as of old at the recent Saratoga meet have been called to Governor Glynn's attention. They are made in detail, with names of bookmakers, the price they were said to pay each day for the privilege of operating and kindred bits of circumstantial evidence.

Saratoga is dead for this year, and if there was lawbreaking that is a matter for the Governor to settle with the Saratoga County officials. The racing at Belmont Park will open next week, though, and it would be lamentable if Saratoga's well known "liberality" should have inspired the bookmakers with the idea that open professional gambling would be permitted at this city's gates. It would be even more lamentable if any racetrack trustee or well wisher of horse racing did anything to encourage the dirty associations which once forced that sport to go out of business in this state. It could not survive a second suspension.

The Conning Tower

Waste.

By LEE WILSON DOOB.

Men of practised hand,
Men of subtle wit,
Men of curious skill,
Side by side they stand
(O the waste of it!)
At the War Lord's will:
Side by side they lie
Under a calm sky—
Waiting a command:

Ah! it comes at last . . .
Kill—
Forget the past—
Kill!

It is not yours to weave,
Or bake, or brew;
I order you to cleave
And burn and hew!
Forward, 'tis yours to fell
Or, fighting, fall;
To question is not well—
Obey my call!

You, with the student's face,
The thoughtful brow,
It is not yours to trace
The annals of the race,
Or ponder now
Man's lineage from the brute—
'Tis yours to shoot!

You, there, in shadow! Joy-maker? Put by
Your happy dreams!
Singer, what need have I
For aught save the harsh cry
Of hate? And you, loved poet, you it seems
Must stop one bullet to fulfil my schemes—
'Tis yours to die.

You, man of science, haste! It matters not
That you have left behind
No fellow master of your patient thought,
No equal power of mind.

Have you not heard
My word?
Then heed
My need!

For I am pledged to feed
With blood you cannon's shot . . .
Forward! Can you not bleed?

Ye, taught to build, tear down!
Ye, taught to plant, uproot!
Genius, or gibbering clown,
I care not—so ye shoot
Straight, and press on! 'Tis mine
To give the sign.

Chance atoms in my hand,
Scarce recking whence ye came,
I fling ye forth like sand
Into the eyes of Truth!
Ye are young? But what is youth?
Ye are famous? What is fame,
Till I have dared and won,
Or risking all have lost
(To-morrow's be the cost!)
My warm nest in the sun?

Opinions on Kipling's "For All We Have and Are," listened to yesterday, seemed to be guarded. In appraising poetry, the majority wait for the verdict of the majority. So, yesterday, the opinions we heard ranged from "Oh, it's all right" to "Well, I wouldn't call it a great poem."

Sending verse by telegraph is difficult enough—unless you happen to be lucky enough to have Terry Walsh and Bill Boyle at opposite ends of the wire. But cabled verse! Kipling's poem, as the cabled copy had it, looked like an unplayed game of anagrams.

One imagines Byron's "Song of the Greek Poet," as the cable might have transmitted it. Thus:

The isles of Greece again
Where burning sappho loved and sung
Where grew the arts and peace
Where deos rose and phoebeus sprung
Eternal summer glids them
Yet but all except their sun is set

THE DIVINE COPYRIGHT OF KINGS.

When Kipling smote his bloom'ing lyre,
Some papers got his poem first,
But it was gobbled up entire
By Mr. William Randolph Hearst.

The Cubs were the only team in the National League which played yesterday, and by defeating the Reds they gained half a game on the Giants.—Yesterday's Tribune.

The Reds' defeat seems to have annihilated them as a team.

"Somebody is Always Taking the Pleasure, etc."

Rudolph and Tyler and James
Here for your thirst is a slaker:
Think of those World Series games—
Collins, McInnis and Baker!

The Complete Letter Writer.

(Received by a plumbing concern in Utica.)
"Dear Sir: I have your valued favor of the 19th I am sending you the check for bill of Two Hundred fifty one dollars and eighty cents (\$251.80). Please send material for discount. Sent me the price of each material, how much it cost for the material you are going to send me. I am a jobber for all the material I buy. Nobody can work with the material only but I and my plumbing labors. I only belong to the City Sanitation Supply Plumbing which is call Border Oldmans of City Anania which cost me \$6.00 in a year. I attend to that business with my plumbing labors every day in the week. Please send it quick as possible as you can."

DON'T THINK WE'RE UNGRATEFUL.

I have told the Boas of Lawyer Abel Crook,
I have written him about a Certain Book,
I have sent him bits of verse
With a meter that was worse
Than any Mary Burke has undertaken.
I have sent in pointless wheezes which, I own,
Have marked my knob as one of solid bone.
Yes, I've splashed whole pails of ink
Into F. P. A.'s old zinc,
BUT—I've never called him on the telephone.
W. W. E.

"The only objection to the fishing around here," confides Frank Ward O'Malley, from Bostus, Me., "is that it doesn't keep the fish out in the o. a."

"WHAT IS TRUTH?"

[From The Tribune.] When the match was over court and to the locker room McLoughlin walked to the after the match alone and clubhouse arm-in-arm with some to acclaim him. Williams, Mac had his old Williams, protesting, was all smiles, but Williams seemed before carried bodily by his wilderers by his unexpected friends to the house.

There's a new conundrum up Bristol, Conn., way, according to Old Boz Hawley. It relates to the difference between the proverbial naval regnancy of Great Britain and the way Germany is acting in Belgium.

One, of course, rules the waves.

F. P. A.

THE FIRM MAKES AN APPROPRIATE GIFT.



THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN \$2.50 CONTRIBUTION KEY TO A WHOLE FAMILY'S HAPPINESS

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

IF THIS IS CIVILIZATION!

A Reader Prefers Old-Fashioned Barbarism to Kaiser "Kultur."

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: According to the explosive eloquence of Mr. Ridder, Germany has triumphed, the war is won, and, better still, civilization has been saved. They drop bombs on hospitals flying the Red Cross flag. They destroy ancient cities. They shoot nurses. If this be civilization and these its champions, give us barbarism and the barbarians. Great Britain, who is listed among the barbarians, has had more progress than any other nation to do such an act as the Germans did at Louvain. I refer especially to the massacre at Cambrin, in 1870, and the massacre at Cambrin, at a later date. Yet never have the British troops allowed themselves to be led by either grief or anger to do such deeds as have been committed by "civilization's champions."

Count von Bernstorff says the standard of the German army is too high for it to be accused of cruelty. Is he thinking of the extraordinary amount of civilization and culture and dignity shown by the German army in Paris in 1870?

Let him who says the war is ended remember this: That Great Britain has thrown down the gauntlet, and although their King does not call himself Caesar, although their Crown Prince does not think himself Napoleon, although they do not appoint poleons, although so far, though covering themselves with glory, they have not been victoriously, although they do not say that God is with them, hoping rather to be led by the same old gods as carried Drake and Marlborough and Cromwell and Wellington and Nelson and Gordon and Stewart and Roberts and Kitchener to their glorious achievements still live and cannot be crushed by the Kaiser and all his hordes.

This comes from an American, who, in loving his country, loves Great Britain, the mother who gave it birth.
DOXALD ALFRED ROBERTS,
New York, Sept. 1, 1914.

THE GERMAN "ATROCITIES"

A Defence Is Here Offered in Their Behalf.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: It seems but just that amid all this terrible carnage which is now rife in Europe a few words of protest be said about the German so-called "atrocities." We read daily of the bomb dropping episodes upon certain fortified cities and various heartless and inhuman cruelties in attacking non-combatants. Immediately the Germans are condemned as "brutal and outrageous" and the reports are set forth with an almost fawning delight to belittle anything that the Germans may do. Readers of the newspapers may recall that recently some few hundred Prussians were electrocuted by the charging with electricity of the wire hurdles before Liege and Namur. Yet with typical German stoicism not one word of protest was uttered, and this dreadful deed has been only mentioned casually. Yet does not this seem as cruel and barbarous as any dropping of bombs?

Considered legally, Germany is absolutely within her rights of "discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons and similar aircraft," as it will be remembered that Germany, as well as France, did not affix her signature to this article of the Hague conference.

Let us hope that the Germans may be dealt with fairly, and that their military efforts, heretofore skillful and strategic, may not go unappreciated in the future.
HERBERT PAUL WIRTH,
No. 1008 Woodcrest av., Highbridge,
New York, Sept. 2, 1914.

OUR PREPOSTEROUS STAND

Why It Is Absurd to Regard the Kaiser as Belligerent.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The foolish insistence and tireless reiterations by which you strive to impress upon your readers the wild notion that the Kaiser in his natural belligerency is responsible for the war, this and your every train of reasoning in its support, is altogether utterly preposterous. That it is preposterous stands conclusively proved by the general circumstance that the whole five-and-twenty years of peace, since the accession of William II, has been no more nor less than an imperial epoch of true national advancement for the whole German people. This, in turn, is completely demonstrated by the highly important and unprecedented conditions of economic general betterment throughout all Germany's 70,000,000 of people, whose lives have been so fully secured to them by true progress that they entirely ceased to emigrate from the Fatherland.

ALFRED LAURENS BRENNAN,
New York, Aug. 29, 1914.

"LOYAL CITIZENS OF NEW YORK"

"Where Are They?" Cries a Modern Jeremiah.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Where are the loyal citizens of New York who are humiliated by their representatives in Congress for whom they are responsible? I did not know New York could boast of such a rarity as a responsible, loyal citizen. This is a joke, is it not?

Carlyle summed up the English population of his day as "mostly fools." Had he the misfortune to be alive to-day in our midst he might safely say "all fools" in New York. Agitators in streets and parks, scribbles for a yellow press, merchant fakers, moving picture panders, mongers of human garbage living in pigsties or the gutter, uplifters setting up criminals and destroying law and order, fools that make evil their good and fools that shut their eyes to all evil—each and every one feeding on lies, lies! S. M.
New York, Sept. 2, 1914.

"Horum Omnium."
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In the midst of the universal admiration of the Belgians, their patriotism, their bravery and their loyal adherence to a righteous cause it is interesting to note the testimony of one Julius Caesar, who, in his "Commentaries" and in his very first book says, "Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae." If he found them "brave" then, what would the great old general say of them now? May they soon be able to take eye for eye and tooth for tooth and then some!

A. W. HARRINGTON,
Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1914.

An Anti-War Motto.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Is not a needed, for the day, motto, "We want war, not human beings, exterminated?"
New York, Aug. 29, 1914.

Money Sends Boy to Country and Lad Wins Friends Who Offer to Support Father and Three Other Children in Home Away from Slums.

This is not an account of what happened yesterday at the new free markets, but it has to do nevertheless with the quantity of apples, potatoes and other things that can be obtained for \$2.50. This is fresh country stock, too. The quotation is dated August 31, 1914.

Here is the key to the situation: On August 17 Frank — went to Norwich, N. Y., for a Tribune Fresh Air outing. The rest of the story is told in a letter which arrived at the Tribune Fund office yesterday.

Norwich, N. Y.
Tribune Fresh Air Fund.
Gentlemen: I have had a little boy with me for two weeks who came with the Fresh Air children, and I have taken pains to inquire into the conditions at his home. The family is very poor—four children, a sick and crippled father, the mother the only support.

They are Italians, and I know several Italian families here of means. The little boy made a host of friends among them during his stay, and now we want to have this family brought here to live. Here is a list of what I have pledged their support from the Italian people here: One man will give them rent free, another coal, another food, etc.

I have clothing enough donated near make them comfortable. Our rector will give money toward their support, and other American people will do likewise.

I will supply them with potatoes and apples and many other things. You may think that we might better send these things to the family in Brooklyn, but you see we can take care of them better here than we could there, and, besides, it costs so to send things. Of course, I can get much more for them in the way of foodstuffs and fuel than I could in money. You know we have plenty here and much going to waste that they could have free if we could get it to them.

There is plenty of work for a woman here, and I could get a newspaper route for the boy if it was thought best. I want him anyway, for he will make a very bright man, and I wish to see him educated and brought up as an American boy should be brought up.

From what the little boy tells me, the moral influences of the block on which he lives are not the best, and the whole family would be well removed from them. Do you think it could be arranged to pay their fare up here? I wish you would also see about their furniture. Is it worth moving up here? If not, they could dispose of it and get more here; I could fix that.

If it cannot be arranged for the whole family to come, at least send us the little boy. I promised him I would do all I could to bring him back for the winter anyway. My heart aches for all the little ones that must suffer before this terrible winter is over.

There is enough wasted every year through the country to feed all the poor and clothe them. Why can't the thing be adjusted so folks won't suffer so? The ragbag

gets clothing that would cover many a man, woman and child. But I must not weary you with my letter. Will you have the family looked up and see if they can be sent here? I want them to come soon. Sincerely,
O. E. KING.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Proceeds of a fair held at Chatham, Mass., by C. Alfred Capon, Jr., and Anna Davis Capon.
Richmond Hill House.
"Please do not mention my name."
Mary S. Simonson.
"For the involuntary bankrupt."
"R. M. E." New York.
"A little help."
Reformed Church Sunday school of Fishkill, N. Y.
Previously acknowledged.
Total.
Contributions, preferably by check or money order, should be addressed to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, The Tribune, New York.

CLAYTON BILL PASSED

Senate Adopts Amendments—Now Goes to Conference.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The modified anti-trust programme of the administration was completed to-day by the passage of the Clayton bill by the Senate. The final vote was 49 to 19. Senators Brady, Clapp, Cummings, Kenyon, Nobles, Perkins and Poinsett, Republicans, voting aye.

The bill was passed substantially in the form in which it was reported from the Judiciary Committee, although a number of minor amendments of a non-essential character were adopted. The bill is so different from the measure passed by the House that it will probably be extensively revised in conference.

The trade commission bill and the Clayton bill, which are intended to supplement the Sherman anti-trust law, are now in conference.

MORSE'S SISTER ENJOINED

New Haven Witnesses in S. S. Suit Get Injunction.